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THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1909.

Good for Tennessee!

Our hat is off to the Old Volunteer
State-off and up in the air accompanied
by a cordial and a cheerful "hurrah!"

We are sure, in the average mind,
Tennessee has done the unexpected
thing. It has found Robin Cooper and
his father guilty of murder in the sec-
ond degree for slaying the late Senator
Carmack, and fixed their punishment at
twenty years' imprisonment. The verdict
was eminently generous and merciful to
the defendants. They had no real right
to expect so much in righteousness and
honest civic decency, as we view their
case in its entirety.

Of the two men, we have felt a spark
of sympathy for the younger alone.
While he did the actual shooting, we
believe he was impelled to it more
through the influence of his father than
through the promptings of a naturally
abandoned, malignant, and vicious na-
ture. We doubt that he had within him
any large measure of that quality of
malice necessarily incidental to murder
in the highest degree. Of the other man
we entertain precisely the contrary idea.
So, while Robin Cooper may be getting
an equitable sentence, his father is
surely escaping lightly, all things con-
sidered. At least, the result, as approx-
imately satisfactory as it is, may justify
giving the young man the benefit of the
doubt, though it cannot suggest any such
thing in respect of the man primarily
responsible for the assassination.

And what shall we say of that jury
now? Two-thirds of it could not read
or write—all of it was rated "ignorant."
And yet, it was evidently composed of
men—real men—who saw their plain,
honest duty and dared to do it. We con-
gratulate every member of it. All the
virtue of this world is not encompassed
within the souls of cultured and edu-
cated people; even a jurymen who can
not read or write can do his country
a patriotic turn. That jury, perhaps,
did not realize fully what a grand thing it
was doing for law and order and right
living and morality and purity.

Of course, the end is not yet. Already
technical pleas are being framed to re-
verse and set at naught this splendid
work. Polished, skilled, and astute law-
yers—highly educated and of marked
intelligence—will now have their say as
to the administration of justice in Ten-
nessee. Quite a different quality of
brains is to take the Cooper appeal in
hand. Fine points of grammar, obscure
problems of punctuation, ifs, ands, and
whereases; and whereas are to be the new
order of the day. And it will be inter-
esting to observe the ultimate outcome;
it will be entertaining—even though it
give us many anxious moments—to watch
and see if the very smart and truly erudite
manhood of Tennessee proves as
staunchly equal to the demands of impar-
tial, impersonal, and discriminating jus-
tice as this illiterate jury has proven.

Let the verdict stand. It means much-
very much—not alone to Tennessee, but
to the South, the East, the West, and
the North.

Brace up, Cuba. Remember, it will be
for keeps next time!

The Senate's New Budget Committee.

The creation in the Senate of a com-
mittee on expenditures is the executive de-
partment marks an important advance
in Congressional control of governmental
income and outgo. Composed of the
chairmen of the several appropriation
committees, it is proposed that the new
committee shall have full authority over
appropriations in bulk; in short, that it
shall be a real budget committee, with
general supervision over the fiscal policy
of the Senate. Some such committee has
long been needed in both Houses. Mr.
Cortelyou, as Secretary of the Treasury,
"ventured to suggest" the appointment of
a joint committee vested with "the power
of revising the appropriation bills, with a
view to distributing reductions and in-
creases in an equitable manner, and with
a view also to the relative importance of
the objects for which appropriations were
sought." The Senate budget committee
may be able to co-operate with the House
Appropriations Committee, though that
committee has been shorn of much of its
power over supply bills, so that the
co-operation might be ineffective as a
brake on expenditures, but the probability
is that it will act independently, thus
concentrating budgetary control in the
Senate.

It is this possible development that will
attract the notice of the student of con-
stitutional growth. The inability of the
House to exercise any effective control
over expenditures was openly confessed
on the floor by the chairman of the
House Committee on Appropriations, and
the confession was emphasized by the
attempt, through a rider on an approp-
riation bill, to throw responsibility for
increasing governmental expenditures on
the Executive by requiring the President
to make specific recommendations as to
how expenditures should be accommodated
to revenues. It is, of course, desirable
that the estimates of expenditures sub-
mitted to Congress should bear some

proper relation to the estimates of revenue,
but it is hardly the duty of the
Executive to exercise that control over
the public purse which is by the Consti-
tution lodged in the more popular branch
of the legislature. The responsibility for
the budget should be assumed and jealously
guarded by the House as its exclu-
sive prerogative. But it is evident
that this responsibility has been slipping
away, and that it is being taken up with
avidity elsewhere. The Senate budget
committee is an institution which should
have been established long ago in the
House, in the place of the moribund
committees on expenditure, which now
play, for the most part, a paper role
there. The vigor with which the Senate
has grasped the budgetary problem is
fresh evidence of its parliamentary supe-
riority over the ill-regulated popular
branch.

The new Senate creation, however, de-
serves commendation on every ground.
That a budget committee can effect great
economies in government expenditure is
undoubted. It can also bring order out
of the whole governmental fiscal system,
introduce a consistent policy of expendi-
ture for public works, and apportion the
expenditures properly between borrowed
income and that raised by taxation. It
may be able to do away with the anomaly
of raising more money than the govern-
ment needs, on the one hand, and spend-
ing more money than the government
raises, on the other. In brief, it will
have to do with the fundamentals of gov-
ernmental finance. The House leaders
should bestir themselves and establish a
like committee.

We imagine Mr. Taft is also one of
those persons who never exceed the ten-
word limit in telegrams.

Philanthropy in Home Building.

Several New York millionaires are tak-
ing active interest in the problem of
housing the poor and the afflicted. Henry
Phipps is building a number of model
tenements; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is
planning the erection of sanitary dwellings
designed especially for consumptives, and
now Mrs. Russell Sage and others have
formed an association for the construction
of English two-family houses in
Queens Borough. These will cover forty-
eight acres. Generous philanthropy of
that order would rejoice the hearts of
the President's home commission, which
has so elaborately shown the necessity
for more and better dwellings for the
humble workers of this community. In
no way can money be so well expended
as in providing comfortable homes for
people of moderate income. It is a form
of philanthropy which does not pauper-
ize; in fact, it may be made to yield
a fair dividend, and in any event is self-
supporting and self-perpetuating.

There are practically no buildings go-
ing up in Washington that may be re-
nted for less than \$12 a month, and decent
apartments at less than that price are
difficult to obtain. The Washington Hous-
ing Company has under way a group of
small two-family flats, but money comes
slowly for enterprises that yield but 4
per cent, as does stock in this company.
The rise in the value of land and in the
price of building material, taken together
with the high and rigid requirements of
the building regulations, has greatly in-
creased the capital needed to finance
cheap buildings. The home commission
has advised some changes in the build-
ing regulations that will cheapen con-
struction of small buildings without less-
ening their safety, comfort, or sanitary
value. These are under consideration by
the proper authorities, and, if adopted,
will relieve to some extent the difficulties
in the way of providing cheaper and bet-
ter homes for manual workers.

But the main trouble is lack of capital,
and for this we must look to those who
have ample means, and will be content
with moderate returns on a safe and
permanent investment. To such the erec-
tion of model tenements ought to appeal
as affording opportunity for doing a good
work without at the same time doing
an injury to the self-respect of the bene-
ficiaries.

A higher tariff on cigarettes? (Great ap-
plause on all sides.)

Roosevelt's Last Word on Commissions.

Mr. Roosevelt, it now appears, signed
the sundry civil bill under vigorous protest.
It contained several provisions ob-
noxious to him, the principal being the
restriction on the Secret Service and the
inhibitions on the use of public funds
for the payment of any of the expenses
of executive commissions. Notwithstand-
ing these provisions, Mr. Roosevelt felt
that he would not be justified in vetoing
a bill carrying appropriations of impor-
tance to the public service. In a memo-
randum accompanying his signature to
the bill, he says that the damage done by
the Secret Service restriction has been
repaired by the creation of a second Sec-
ret Service division in the Department
of Justice. Like the Treasury division,
the new branch of the Secret Service is
not a statutory creation, though indi-
rectly provided for by appropriations. It
will be part of the task of the new At-
torney General to perfect the work of this
new division.

Most of the former President's memo-
randum is devoted to a defense of his
policy of appointing advisory commissions.
Mr. Roosevelt maintains that the ap-
pointment of such commissions is en-
tirely within the constitutional rights of
the Executive. In this he is supported
by precedents dating back to the time
of President Tyler, if not earlier. On the
other hand, Congress has a perfect right
to refuse to appropriate money for the
expenses or compensation of Executive
commissions. But whether Congress can
go as far as it has apparently done in
the sundry civil bill, and enact a law
curtailing the power of the Executive to
organize boards or commissions within
the public service, is quite another ques-
tion. As to army and navy boards, Mr.
Roosevelt contends that the Executive
power is supreme. "The Congress," he
says, "can no more forbid the President
to use the services of officers or employes
when they act in concert as a board or
council than it can forbid him to use their
services when they act as individuals." We
are not so sure that this principle is
applicable to boards or commissions ap-
pointed from civil employees of the gov-
ernment, such as the Keokuk Commission.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A BETTER PLAN.

I'd like to ape the hero in a play.
To travel in a well-known way;
Refuse to sign the papers.
Perform heroic capers.
And rescue lovely damsels every day.

But when I get to dreaming at my work
The boss averts that I am but a shirk.
My chances stand at zero
To get to be a hero.
I guess I'll try to be a better clerk.

Sized Up.

"Yes," remarked the fat man on the
rear platform, "I once refused to buy the
site of Chicago for four claim shells and a
quarto of rum."

The tall passenger was silent.
"I could have bought the original tele-
phone patents for eleven Mexican dollars
and a brass watch," continued the fat
man, "but I turned 'em down."

No response.
"You are not interested in my reminis-
cences, friend?"

"I am not," answered the tall man candi-
dly, "I'm selling Air Ship stock. You
don't want any."

Way-side Chat.

"I may be a mere tramp, but I have a
thirst for knowledge."

"So have I, pal. Do you know of any
brewery worth giving demonstrations?"

Very Exciting.

Editors,
Creditors—
Well do I know it!
Make up
Shareably
Life of a poet.

In Our Boarding House.

"Why do the Newbreds talk so much
about going to housekeeping? If they
want to go, why don't they go?"

"It's a scheme to scare the landlady.
Notice how they now get the best sections
of chicken?"

A Riotous Growth.

"Vegetation runs riot along the Ama-
zon."

"So?"

"Yes; a scene in that region looks just
like an Asen hat."

Candid Criticism.

"New York is a very busy town. New
Yorkers have no time to fool away."

"Oh, I dunno," commented the visitor.
"A ten-story building going up in New
York, where they have hundreds of 'em,
attracts more attention than it would in
Pittsfield, where they haven't any."

VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION.

Twice as Many Carried in Elevators
as on Lateral Lines.

From the New York Sun.

Vertical transportation in New York
has reached enormous proportions, and
according to a paper recently read before
the Electrical Engineering Society of Co-
lumbia University twice as many people
are carried vertically as are carried hori-
zontally every twenty-four hours.

Twenty-six of the large office
buildings in the lower part of the Bur-
oughs of Manhattan, all of eighteen floors
or over, this authority states, we find a
total of 572 floors in all, aggregating a
height of approximately one and one-
third miles. In these twenty-six build-
ings there are 115 express elevators trav-
eling at an average rate of 275 miles an
hour and averaging 24,000 passengers a
day. These same twenty-six buildings
have 115 local elevators running approxi-
mately the same number of car miles per
hour, but carrying about 22,000 passen-
gers per day. This makes a total of 231
elevators running 4,400 miles carrying a
total of 615,000 passengers per day.

Taking the 3,000 elevators used exclu-
sively to carry passengers in the Borough
of Manhattan and dividing them into
groups, allowing for the number of per-
sons carried, we find that they transport
approximately 6,500,000 passengers per
day, or about 25 million in a year. The
service commission we learn that only
2,000,000 are carried per day by surface,
elevated, and subway cars in the entire
city of Greater New York.

Last Ditchers on the Bench.

From the Baltimore Sun.
Luke E. Wright for Chief Justice of
the United States Supreme Court? Hardly.
Not just yet, if Chief Justice Fuller
and Justice Harlan know what they
are about. There are no vacancies
in the Supreme Court. In order to per-
mit President Taft to reward his friend,
the former Secretary of War, with an
appointment to that body, some one must
resign. It was Justice Harlan, that rare
old jurist, noted for dissenting opinions
in such succulent language, who voiced
the sentiment of the court upon the ques-
tion of Secretary Wright's advancement.
"Wright will hardly be appointed
Chief Justice," he said in answer to the
demand of the President, "Fuller and I
have decided that we'll let them take us
off feet foremost. Good-night."

Not a Radical Tariff Bill.

From the Indianapolis News.

There certainly is nothing radical about
the tariff bill introduced recently in the
House. The money power and the tariff
loves are left untouched. A few articles
have been added to the free list, the
most important being hides and iron ore.
Other duties, notably those in the steel
schedule, have been reduced, while still
others have been increased, these in-
creases, however, being made, according
to Mr. Payne, solely for the sake of revenue.
But of the bill as a whole, it must be
said that the burden it imposes on the
people is about the same they now carry.
Of course, there is recognition of
the demand for a reduction, and it is said
that the committee was not greatly im-
pressed by the arguments of the special
interests. But it must be remembered that
this bill is only a basis for trading, and
that all the trading will be upward. It
will not take many such changes, and
some changes are certain, to make the bill
quite as objectionable as the Dingley
tariff.

The Dinner to Mr. Parker.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

People of New Orleans, to all of whom
Mr. Parker is so well known, we are well
aware that any enterprise in which he
takes an interest is earnestly and en-
thusiastically promoted, hence the general
sentiment will be that the compliment paid
him by his Washington friends and co-
workers was eminently merited. The en-
terprise which he had undertaken to
carry to a successful consummation is no
small matter, and will involve the raising
of large sums of money, a task which will
call into play all of Mr. Parker's energy
and enthusiasm. It will be generally re-
cognized, however, that he will succeed
if any man can, his extensive acquaint-
ance throughout the South and his uni-
versal popularity being certain to make
comparatively easy for him an undertaking
that might well appall most other people.

No More Coin Freaks.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

There is positively no truth in the
rumor that the eagle on our \$20 gold piece
is to be displaced by the possum.

Who mislaid that first robin, anyway?

ROOSEVELT AS EDITOR.

Overwhelmed with Letters and Tele-
grams from Friends.

From the Outlook.
Wednesday of last week was Mr.
Roosevelt's inauguration day as one of
the editors of the Outlook. Mr. Roose-
velt spent the day with his colleagues
in the staff of the Outlook, part of the
time in the regular weekly editorial con-
ference, discussing the topics which are
treated editorially in this issue of the
paper, part of the time in receiving visi-
tors, and part of the time in reading
and dictating answers to a few of the
enormous number of letters that he has
received. As to these letters, Mr. Roose-
velt asks us to say a word. Letters and
telegrams have been received by him
from all parts of the country and from
foreign countries in such numbers that
there have been literally thousands of them—
it is physically impossible for him to
give them the personal attention and the
individual reply which he would like to
give in each case. States expression of
personal friendship and affection which
these letters have brought, not only from
acquaintances, but from men and
women he has never known or seen, has
touched him greatly. He states that he
could say this to each correspondent in-
dividually, and that he could thank each
who have paid him the compliment of
inviting him to address societies or other
gatherings, or to join various movements
and organizations for the public good;
but the brief time that remains before
his departure for Africa must largely be
devoted to the work of arranging his per-
sonal affairs and making the necessary
preparations for the trip. He is com-
pelled to take this means of acknowl-
edging the kindness of many of his cor-
respondents and of assuring them that
his appreciation of their friendship and
confidence is as genuine as is his regret
that he cannot make a personal acknowl-
edgment.

FARMERS AND LUMBER.

Plea of Middle West for Removal of
the Duty.

From the Northwestern Agriculturist.

The tariff on lumber ranges from \$2 to
\$3.50 per thousand and is largely prohibi-
tive.
The only demand that can in any de-
gree be called popular that comes up to
Congress for the retention of the present
tariff on lumber comes from the Pacific
Coast, especially the States of Washing-
ton and Oregon, and from certain South-
ern States, which always vote for free
trade, and are now clamoring for the
retention of an indefensible protective
duty on lumber. The great bulk of the
population from which our present govern-
ment derives its power, the people of the
great central valley, the agricultural
people and those directly and indirectly
dependent on agriculture, and the consum-
ing millions of the East, are almost a unit
in clamoring for the repeal of the tariff
on lumber.

Even in the Pacific Coast States the
farming classes demand a repeal of the
tariff on lumber. In the Middle West
States even the retail lumbermen demand
free trade in lumber.

The country has been promised tariff re-
vision. The people have waited expect-
antly for it, and Congress is about to as-
semble in special session, presumably to
give us genuine tariff revision. Through-
out the agricultural West the test of the
genuineness of this revision will largely
be taken to be the action in regard to the
lumber tariff. Our people feel that if the
tariff cannot be taken off lumber, it can-
not be taken off anything; that if the
lumber industry needs protection, every-
thing needs protection, and that all this
talk about tariff revision is pure bun-
combe.

Our forests are dwindling, and unless
we choose to speak in defiance of all
available statistics, they are almost on the
verge of exhaustion. On the whole, the
price of lumber soars ever higher and
higher, and the value of timber holdings
advances with leaps and bounds. Here
in Minnesota we have seen standing tim-
ber advance in value from \$1 to \$12 per
thousand inside of ten years. Everywhere
there has been a big advance in timber
values. Yet now we are asked to give up
to us and plead for a tariff largely be-
cause their timber is so much more valuable
than it used to be. For that is just what
they mean when they say "timber values
are so high." They mean that they want
against the cheap lumber of Canada. This
is simply a demand for protection on an
"unearned increment." Cost of production
and wages are as high in Canada or
better than here.

Here is the situation in a nutshell. The
price of lumber and timber has increased
enormously within a few years. In good
times our domestic mills cannot supply
the demand. The forests are almost gone.
Every year the demand on them increases.
Soon they will be wiped out. Canada
has vast forest reserves on which we can
draw both to the relief of our forests and
to the benefit of our people. But our
lumbermen, after all their years of prop-
erty, fattened on the richest forests the
world has ever known, enjoying the great-
est home market that any industry ever
had, competing with the world for all other
timber countries in the markets of the
world (even those of Canada itself), to the
extent of \$125,000,000 a year, now have the
"nerve" to ask Congress to retain an ob-
solete duty.

Notes on Inauguration Ball.

From Harper's Weekly.

The ball was not a ball; it was a sort
of promenade concert, and the big band
certainly did play to beat itself. The
people were interesting. More women in
the thirties wear eyeglasses than for-
merly. Very few knew how to do their
best. The money power was not there.
Two inches off the top of a waist
constitutes a low-necked gown, and open
work stockings are rare; but perhaps that
was because it was so cold. The num-
ber of red-headed women was disap-
pointingly small. Most of the girls looked
as if they had come from the normal schools.
The wholesomeness of their appearance
afforded partial recompense for the av-
erageness of their voices. Manners were
generally pretty bad, even among those
in high places, who kept getting in front
of the President. Mr. Hitchcock is a
good dancer. He will probably get mar-
ried during his term.

DIRGE FOR A POET.

I ponder on a broken lute
The fragment of a song,
And wonder if the soul be mute,
Or if it lives and thrives and throngs
Or harmonies and mighty themes
Proclaim his interrupted dreams.

The wistful thought, the hidden fire,
The darling prophecies,
The passion and the brave desire
That in his startled eyes
Oh! what that broken music reach
Through large fulfillment into speech.

And shall I meet him once again
Upon the endless way?
East of the sun where gleams the plain
That knows no night or day;
And in the calm untrodden land
Will his wild spirit understand?

Precious to-morrow's western wind
May blow to oceans dim
Mysterious clouds may come
But never one like him
Shall share the march of spheres
Because of a few foolish tears?

Once only Nature breathes each note
That builds the life of man,
No more across the skies will float
That tender sunset flame
I loved, and in the Eastern sky
A million morning stars arise.

Maurice Baring, in *Living Age*.

DEAL IN TARIFF BILL!

Ugly Charges Relating to Oil Sched-
ule and Beer Tax.

Washington correspondence New York Journal of
Commerce.

In connection with the apparent defects
of the bill as a revenue producer, ugly
charges are flying about the Capitol.
It is alleged that the duty on beer was
to have been increased, but that this
was refrained from in return for votes
cast on the side of the House organiza-
tion in the rules fight. One member of
the House, who claims to have been ap-
proached by representatives of the brew-
ers, said: "A representative of beer men
told me on the eve of the contest over
the organization of the House that if Can-
non rules should win, the beer tax would
be unchanged. If Cannon was defeated,
the tax would be put up to \$150. He
wanted me to vote for the old rules. He
seemed very positive in his informa-
tion, and at that time I understood it
had been determined to make the tax \$150.
The inference would seem to be justified
that the restoration of the tax to \$100
was a relation to the fight over the rules."
The Congressman who made this state-
ment would not permit the use of his
name, but he is said to have made it to
a number of members, both Democratic
and Republican, and the matter is ex-
pected to be the subject of further in-
quiry.

The countervailing duty on petroleum
and its products was also the subject of
much comment and investigation. Until
the very eve of the tariff bill construction
it was said with the utmost confidence
that this countervailing duty was re-
moved—that is, that petroleum was placed
actually on the free list, instead of only
nominally.

At noon on Tuesday a Western oil man,
who was in Washington in the effort to
get the countervailing duty restored, made
the positive statement that the duty had
been stricken out and was still out. He
regretted the fact on the ground it would
be a serious blow to producers in this
country, because it might lead to the loss
of Russia and Mexico and injure the market
for that product at home.

Bad as it was, however, the oil men
said the countervailing duty was removed.
It was expected at that time that the
tariff bill would be reported within an
hour or two. Instead, delay was taken
for one day, the bill being held for
twenty-four hours, and when it was re-
ported, it contained the provision for the
country's oil.

Democrats and a great many Republi-
cans threatened to insist upon detailed
explanations as to when and why these
changes were made, charging that both
the beer tax and petroleum duty were
involved in the deal for support of the
Cannon rules. Of course, there is as yet
no positive evidence on any of these
points, but the charges are being freely
made and are as yet uncontradicted.

THE OVERSHADOWING SENATE.

Will It Usurp the Power of Creating
a Revenue Measure?

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The reason why the power to originate
revenue bills was confined to the more
numerous branch of Congress, that which
represents the people in proportion to
their number, is plain. It is the House
of Representatives frame and finally de-
termine the revenue legislation of the
country. The Senate might "propose or
concur with amendments," but it was
certainly not intended or expected that it
would use that privilege to usurp to it-
self the actual framing of revenue legisla-
tion and the determination of the tariff
policy of the nation.

Is this measure to be thoroughly de-
bated in the House, put in final form,
and adopted by it as the tariff of the gov-
ernment, subject to the right of the Senate
to propose amendments which the House
may accept or reject, and the right to
concur or refuse to concur with amend-
ments which the House may adopt after
without proposing amendments? Or is
the Senate going to take it merely as a
tentative form of legislation and use it
and such other material as the Ways and
Means Committee may have provided, and
originate from it a tariff which is accord-
ing to its estimates or its own judg-
ment of national or party expediency?

Such an encroachment upon the prerogative
of the House of Representatives
would not be a new thing, but it
would be a distinct usurpation, in vio-
lation of the clear intent of the Consti-
tution, to give control over the nation's
purse strings to that part of the legisla-
ture which represents the people. If
this money power is to be given to the
Senate, under the lead of Mr. Aldrich, any
over the tariff bill in such a way that it
is not acceptable to the majority of the
House, which has the sole right of origi-
nation, will the latter meekly assent or
permit itself to be converted into a mere
rubber stamp?

That is a question that may occupy
the attention of the country before we
know what the tariff is to be.

Old Cleveland Slanders Forgotten.

From the New York Globe.

While living, at one time half of the
American people seemed to believe that
Mr. Cleveland was a stupid, ignorant man
whose occupancy of the White House
would degrade it. A few years later the
other half, consisting of a majority of
those who had voted for him three times,
seemed to think that he had betrayed
the public in the interest of an unscrup-
ulous money power. Now, when these
slanders of yesterday? Either they are
never believed in any real sense or the
belief in them was a mere temporary
mental distemper. Other public men,
when they are misjudged, may gather re-
assurance from the fact that how Mr. Cleveland
weathered his storms.

Our Merchant Marine.

From the Buffalo Times.

Plainly the Merchant Marine League
has forgotten the lesson it two or three
weeks ago by Banker Henry Clever,
when he exposed the sham of all this
talk and cry about America having no mer-
chant ships. "The American flag does not
wave from the masthead of anything in
the way of an American merchant mar-
ine," moan the subsidy propagandists.
No; the American flag does not, and that
is exactly the trouble. We are sailing
American-owned ships, using foreign
flags, and we are doing it because if the
real strength of the American merchant
marine were known there would be an
end to any pretext for ship subsidy.

Blow at Spoils Schemes.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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